GENS THAT ARE BOGUS PRECIOUS STONES MADE BY ARTI-FICIAL MEANS.

Making Counterfeit Rubles-A Ten Thousand Dollar Gem From Five Dollars' Worth of Sparks. "That is a very beautiful stone," said

a Star reporter to a Washington jeweler, calling the latter's attention to a dark purple gem of considerable size, with a vivid red fire, which lay in a satin-lined box within the glass show case. "It seems very cheap, too, for its apparent "It is cheap for the reason that it is

not a real stone," replied the dealer.

"An imitation?" "No; it is not an imitation. On the contrary it does not at all resemble, to the eye of an expert, any gem that is known in nature. It is simply a chemical product; that is all. You see, the chemists having abandoned the manufacture of gold as hopeless are trying now to make precious stones artificially, and with some success. I dare say you are not aware that actual, bona-fide diamonds have been artificially manufactured for years. An English experimenter first acaccomplished the feat and it has been successfully repeated many times since. The only trouble is that the diamonds turned out by chemical artifice are almost microscopic and therefore practically worthless. But other stones can be made artifi-

cially of profitable size?" "A few. No real gem, however, except the diamond, has been fairly reproduced exactly as it is found in nature, though imitations are plentiful enough. The precious stones made by the chemists, if such they may be called are new inventions to the lapidary. Many of them are very beautiful. This purple one you have asked about, for instance is lovely. It has been named the "violence du cap." and is as attractive a jewel as many natural ones, four times its price. French chemists are the great experts in this branch of manufacture. and their inventions are usually kept secret. Some of the artificial gems they make are doubtless pretty costly to produce, as for that matter are the microscopic diamonds, which are as expensive to turn out as good big ones in the market." "Are rubies made artificially?"

"Yes; but not with entire success. Two or three years ago, certain French chemists claimed that they had discovered a process for absolutely manufacturing big rubies in the labratory, by fusing together small ruby sparks, such as can be bought for almost nothing. If you will remember that the value of the ruby is nearly double that of the diamond, the color and quality otherwise being first rate, you can imagine what an agitation such an announcement occasioned among dealers. Nor was the announcement altogether without truth, as appeared from the report made on the subject by the celebrated Professor Friedel, of the French Institute, who said that he found the chemical composition, density, crystalline form and refractive power of the artificial specimens to correspond in every respect with the natural ruby. The only difference he could find was a slight variation in the shape of the tiny air bubbles. However, the dealers threatened to proscrute any one for fraud who ventured to issue the artificial rubies as real ones, and inasmuch as their combination and powerful, and the laws against selling counterfeit jewels for actual ones are very strict in France, the fused rubies have never got upon the market. It was a great scheme to make a \$10,000 ruby out of five dollar's worth of sparks." "The 'sparks' you speak of are real

rubies, of course? That is the trouble shan re are plenty of them, but very few good-sized ones. The greatest ruby fields in the world are those of Burmah, where the natives have for centuries been digging for them in the most primitive and therefore most unprofitable manner. They are found in quantities in successive strata, with layers of earth and clay between at a little depth below the surface soil. But nearly all are so small as to be scarcely valuable. Only occasionally a big one, with the true pigeon's-blood color, turns up. Rubies are also largely obtained in Ceylon, where the natives make a business of hunting for them in the streams that come down from the huge cone of mountains in the

central part of the island, where it has been supposed for centuries that a great austrix of rubies existed, above the clouds, from whence those found in the rivers are washed down. Nor is such a theory entirely without reason, though gobody has been able to find the matrix yet. When discovered it will afford a profitable opportunity for the use of a few pounds of dynamite."

"Are there pearls from Ceylon?" "Yes, the waters thereabout are a great pearl-fishing ground. Next spring will be the harvest of pearls at Ceylon, which comes only once in three years. Between the harvests the natives wait patiently for the oysters to grow. Pearls are largely counterfeited, as you know, the best imitations being made of hollow glass beads, lined with transparent wax ordinarily deposited upon the interior or other foreign bodies, lodging within

the shell, produce an irritation of the tissue which causes the deposit of a pearly matter around them for the oyster's protection. This matter is deposited laver after layer until the pearl is formed. By the artificial introduction of flinty particles pearls can be made to grow. The Chinese in this manner compel certain kind of fresh water mussel to produce pearls in great numbers, though of small size. . Sometimes they introduce diminutive images of their gods and other things within the shells and have them turned into pearls by a solt of waterplate process."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SWEET CORN FODDER.

Where sweet corn is used in the family or sold in the market, the stalks on which it is grown should be promptly cut and fed to the cows; they are better fodder than they will ever be again, and all the better if a few imperfect nubbins remain on the stalks. Some farmers foolishly save these for seed, leaving the stalks to dry up as they grew, and the nubbins after all yielding little corn, and that poor. Only the largest and earliest ears should be saved for seed if the value of the variety is to be maintained .-American Cultivator.

CONCERNING WEEDS. Weeds are usually plants that do not contain much valuable plant food. For this reason they are not worth so much for green manuring as are cultivated plants, such as the grains and clover. The damage they do is more in abstracting moisture from the soil than plant food, though what fertility they take is usually near the surface, and therefore possesses greater value for crops. The common rag weed has very little value as a manure. Pig weed grows only in rich soil, and it contains more valuable plant food than any other plant; but it takes it mainly from near the surface. Clover has the great advantage as green manure of drawing fertility from the subsoil .-Prairie Farmer.

RYE FOR PASTURAGE.

Rye sown in September will make during the autumn enough grazing to be profitable. This grazing has an extra value because it comes when other green feed is very scarce. The rye may be grazed during the winter when not bured by snow, and pasturing on it may begin early in spring and continue until the last of May, when the ground can be broken and put in corn. A better crop of corn will be grown than if the rye had not been on the ground. Or the rye may be pastured until June 15, and the animals taken off, when it will set considerable grain. The land may then be put in turnips. Rye used in this way makes enough feed to pay well for the use of the land, and also purifies and recuperates the ground. It can be used to especial advantage in cormers cut off by creeks, or otherwise so formed that cultivation is difficult.

REARING CALVES

E. D. Richards, writing to the American Cultivator, says: In the earlier days it was the general practice among dairy farmers to allow the calf to run with its dam during the first season. Such a method is too expensive for these days. Again, it works great damage to the cow f she is to be kept for the dairy. When the dam's bag becomes healthy and in normal condition, the sooner the calf is removed from her side the better for the

In order to give the calf a good start,

t is well to let it drink part of the mother's milk warm from the cow, but after a few days give skim milk. It is advisable to scald the milk for a few days to prevent sours, which are inclined to trouble calves raised by hand. Some dairymen feed calves upon whey and turn them out to grass. Such calves, if they live at all until time to go to the barn are seldom worth wintering. Long experience and observation have confirmed me in the belief that the best and most suscessful way to raise calves by hand is the English custom of keeping them in the barn the first season; give them a small yard where they may go to and from their pen at pleasure and take the fresh air. Keep quarters strictly clean, feed them upon skim milk either sweet or sour, I orefer it sour, give them all the good hay hat they will eat, and they will soon learn to eat quite a quantity. Milk does not take the place of water. They should have fresh water daily. A few ground

oats daily will give them a fine start the first season. The future of any animal depends greatly upon the start it gets the first year. Calves need salt. The best way to salt them is to place a lump of mineral salt within their reach then they will lap it as they need. A box of fresh loam is also an excellent thing to place within their reach. Calves fed upon milk crave omething of this sort. If the floor is pedded with dry sand, it will guard against lice, which are a deadly foe to calves or older cattle. The main point which I wish to call attention to is the benefit to be derived from keeping calves in the barnyard the first year in preference to turning them to grass. I have never seen calves which are put out to grass as forward and strong in the fall as those which are kept in and treated as above indicated.

HARMFUL WHITEWASH.

I have long distrusted the broad claims made for the much-recommended whitewashing of poultry-houses for prevention or extermination of the vermin which it ts claimed, says O. S. Bliss in the New York Tribune, habitually infest them and their occupants. I have had and scales taken from living fish. The no personal experience with it, because I pearl is chiefly composed of carbonate of never fail to accomplish the purpose by ime, with films of animal membrane be- easier, cheaper and more permanently eftween its many layers. These membrane | fective means than the advocates of films, becoming dry, gives the pearl its | whitewashing have ever ventured to hardness. The substance of the pearl is a claim for it. I have, however, taken slimy secretion of the oyster, which is pains to look the matter up, without prejudice, and am now persuaded that so surface of the shell, forming what is far from accomplishing any real good of called 'mother of pearl.' Grains of sand itself, the whitewash is actually harmful. It may be admitted that some immediate penetit appears to be gained, as would be the case with any other substance so thoroughly applied to every crack and crevice, but it remains true, nevertheless, that the whitewash is a protector rather than an exterminator of the vermin This very day I examined a whitewashed house and found a confirmation of this view. Carbolic acid, kerosene and various other things which of themselves are destructive of insect life are put into the whitewash, but their destructive qualities are all more or less neutralized and rendered ineffective by dilution. In a few hours the wash becomes dried

and as harmiess as sand, every destructive agent in it being effectually locked But the habitable retreet of the insects have been increased in number a hundred or a thousand fold. Cracks and other places without number which hefore were uninhabitable by them have ad the dust wiped out, or wet down, a protecting scale of whitewash hung fore them, thus creating many a where none existed before. really infested and it bee to clean it out to get rid is easier, cheaper and apply strong soapthe addition of

o render it

ot only

when the supply of dust is what it should be in every case.

ABOUT SHOEING HORSES. A correspondent of the Journal of Agriulture says: I am convinced, both by experience and observation, that shoeing orses is not only a great inconvenience out I also say it is a nuisance to the horse. Of course this is intended for farmers. as ity horses that are constantly kept on nard, stony pavements need to be shod. But a farmer's horses, for either farm work or road, do not need to be shod constantly. The less the better, and my belief is, no shoeing still better. The lorse in its natural state has a good hoof and by a little application and patience it an be made to be as pliable as rubber and as hard as steel. The horses in Iceand are not shod and they travel over America for God! stony roads or ice as easily as our horses ravel on our smooth roads with their costly new steel shoes for which hundreds of dollars are annually spent. In our Western States we seldom see a macadamzed road, and even then there are not nany farmers that keep a team for spec-

al road use. Many farmers make the nistake in I elieving that if they want to seep a nimble footed horse that they have to keep him shod. But this is a this summer, I have grave mistake. To keep a horse constantly shod he needs to renew his shoeing at intervals. Such is dangerous yards across, a ridge of land on which one and liable to injure the hoof, and must walk cautiously lest he hit his head perhaps maim him for life. Many norses' legs are ruined when young off into the Pacific waters on the other, California, the thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in boyhood, I have found it to be larger iess shoeing. By negligence a horse s sometimes allowed to wear the old shoe for a long period without renewing. Such negligence is abusing the horse greatly, and very often is the cause of lame feet. And again, how can a horse be worked with the same shoes on, on dry or muddy roads, or working on soft plowed ground without being quite exnausted at times? I have a six year old team that never had a shoe under their leet and never will have as long as they are in my possession. Still I never hesiate to kitch them to the plow or buggy, or drive them over soft or hard roads in their own shoes. My other horses have to be shod once in a while because they were used to it when younger, or their loofs will crack or become sore. But I nake the practice never to shoe young horses, and I believe that they will do better than those that are kept constantly shod. A young horse has always good,

sound hoofs. unless accidents occur, and by a little attention they can be kept sound as long as the horse lives. The rouble lies in young horses when they are shod too young. Young horses as a general thing are vigorous and we take a ancy that they can be driven hard because they are young, and to keep their hoofs and legs sound they must be kept shod. My advice is: Do not drive the joung horse too much at first. Take the older horses for road use and leave the 7ounger horses for farm use till they have eached the stage of maturity. This will be the means of saving many dollars annually. When the weather is dry a good thing is to lead the horse in a pool of water for an hour or so once in a while io as to give the hoof a thorough soak-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES hey will pass as pring chickens.

consideration, the duck lays more than Did you notice that big thistle when you were out in the garden yesterday? To and get it and burn it before the seeds

ly all over the garden. With fall weather come many duties. A general overhauling of all buildings, 1ests and roots, and a liberal application of white wash and carbolic acid.

As a safeguard against lice, all young urkeys should be well dusted, at least once a week, with fresh insect powder, and especially in the down and under As soon as the sweet corn is gathered,

cut up the stalks and feed to the cow if you do not save for winter. They will nake more milk if cut now instead of standing till all dried up.

All forage and grain crops may be preserved in the silo. The silo adds very naterially to the palateableness, digestipility and nutritiousness of many articles of food and detracts from none.

Camphorated oil is one of the best hings for roup or swelled head; you can ret it at any druggist's and apply it with he finger to the inflamed parts. Vinegar educed one-half with warm water is also

It is not the number of acres that a nan skims over that makes him either a arge or a successful farmer. It is what ie makes net, above cost of production, or his own toil and interest on the capial invested.

The labor of the garden should be nanaged like the labor of the farm. If he cornfield becomes weedy extra help s hired to clean it out; the boys are not expected to do it out of reasonable workng hours. It should be the same with he garden.

Don't throw away the chicken droppings. The spring will bring forth a need for them. Early vegetables and shrubbery thrive wonderfully when the oots are sprinkled lightly with it. Some educe to a liquid form before applying to tender plants.

Once in a full year should be considered often enough for a milker to bear a calf, and for younger cows once in from fourteen to sixteenth months. Older lows who may be considered fully developed and of established habit, cows ight or ten years of age may, if their calves are of great value, be put to rapid

reeding. If the weather is cold and there is no ain or sleet, snow or cutting wind, the ow will not be likely to shrink any in nilk production if well fed. It is the cold wind and rains and snow and sleet that do the mischief, and if the cow is exposed to such weather there will doubtless be a shrinkage of milk and butter, it matters not how well fed.

A Few Things to Remember.

Here are a few miscellanegus hints rune and facts worth remembering. A cord of stone, three bushels of lime. and a cubic yard of sand will lay one

hundred cubic feet of wall. One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on. A box sixteen inches square and eight and two-fifth feet deep will contain one

One cent saved each day and put out at six per cent. interest, will accumulate to \$950 dollars in fifty years.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster one hundred square yards. stone, used by grocers, is equal to

een pourds. s from one and one-half to two wheat to sow one acre of

mount of her in a feet to a ton. will cover seventy ven pounds of REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

TEXT: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea."—Psalms lxxii., 8. What two seas are referred to? might say that the text meant that Christ was to reign over all the land between the Arabian Sea and Caspian Sea, or between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, or between the Black Sea and the Vorth Sea. No; in such case my text would have named them. It meant from any large body of water on the earth clear across to any other large body of water. And so I have a right to read it: He shall have dominion from the Atlantic Sea to the Pacific Sea. My theme is,

First, consider the immensity of this possession. If it were only a small tract of land capable of nothing better than sage brush dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in minion. But its immensity and affluence no one can imagine unless, in immigrant wagon or stage coach or in rail train of the Union adian Pacific or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice come some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed in boyhood from its size on the map, was a few yards across a rides against the Sierra Nevada on one side or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other, Cal than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory, to be launched next winter into statehood, will be giants at their birth. Let the Congress of the United States strain a point and soon admit also Idaho and Wyoming and New Mexico. What is the use keeping them out in the cold any longer? Let us have the whole continent divided into States with Senatorial and Congressional Representatives and we will all be happy together. If some of them have not quite th requisite number of people, fix up the Constitution to suit these cases. Even Utah will by dropping polygamy soon be ready to enter. Monogamy has triumphed in parts of Utah and will probably triumph at this fall election in Salt Lake City. Turn all the Territories into States and it

some of the sisters are smaller than the elde sisters, give them time and they will soon be as large as any of them. Because some of the daughters of a family may be five feet in stature and the others only four feet, do not let the daughters five feet high shut the door in the faces of those who are only four feet high. Among the dying utterances of our good friend, the wise statesman and great author, the brilliant orator and magnificent soul, S. S. Cox, was the expressed determin-tion to move next winter in Congress for the transerence of other Territories into States. "But," says some one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you

must remember that vast reaches of our pub

lic domain are uncultivated, hears of dry great American desert." I am glad you men-tloned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plow or miners crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of th rivers and the showers of heaven in what are called the rainv season will be gathered into great reservoirs and through ducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years are now rich

s Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania Westchester farms of New York or Somerset County farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres o Dispose of all surplus cockerels while hey will pass as pring chickens.

If we take the weight of the eggs in shets and our groughts, but in those land which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana and Wyoming and Idaho will catch thereins of their rainy season and take up

all the waters of their rivers in great pitch-

ers of reservoirs and drink out of them when

ever they will and refresh their land when The work has already been grandly begun by the United States Government. cially taken possession of by the nation for the great enterpri gation. Rivers that have rolling idly through these regions. gation. nothing on their way to the sea, will be lassoed and corralled and penned up until such time as the farmers need them. Under the same processes the Ohio, the Miss

all the other rivers will be taught to behave themselves better, and great basins will be made to catch the surplus of waters in time of freshets and keep them for times of drought. The irrigating process by which all the arid lands between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are to be fertilized is no new experiment. It has been going on success fully hundreds of years, in Spain, in China, in India, in Russia, in Egypt.

About eight hundred millions of people o the earth to-day are kept alive by food raised

the earth to-day are kept alive by food raised on irrigated land. And here we have allowed to lie waste, given up to rattlesnake and bat and prairie dog, lands enough to support whole nations of industrious population. The work begun will be consummated. Here and there exceptional lands may be stubborn and refuse to yield any wheat or corn from their hard fists, but if the hoe fail to make an impression the miner's pickax will discover the reasion, the miner's pickax will discover the reason for it and bring up from beneath those unproductive surfaces coal and iron and lead and copper and silver and gold. God speed the geologists and the surveyors, the engineers and the senatorial commissions, and the capitalists and the new settlers, and the husbandmen who put their brain and hand and heart to this transfiguration of the American

ontinent!
But while I speak of the immensity of the mensity of monotone or tameness. The larger some countries are, the worse for the continent. I must remark it is not an im world. This continent is not more remarka-ble for its magnitude than for its wonders of construction. What a pity the United States Government did not take possession of Yosemite, California, as it has of Yellowstone, Wyoming, and of Niagara Falls, New York Yosemite and the adjoining California re-gions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle? Trees now standing there that were old when Christ lived. These monarchs of foliage reigned before Cæsar or Alexan der, and the next thousand years will not shatter their scepter, They are the masts of the continent, their canyas spread on the winds while the old ship bears on its way through the ages. Their size, of which travelers often speak, does not affect me so much as their longevity. Though so old now, the ranches of some of them will crackle in the

last conflagration of the planot.

That Valley of the Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thousand feet deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to crowd into as small a place as possible some of the most stupendous scenery of the world. Some of the cliffs you do not stop to measure by feet, for they are literally a mile high. Steep so that neither foot of man nor beast ever scaled them, they stand in everlasting defiance. If Jehovah has a throne on earth these are its white pillars. Standing down in this great chasm of the valley you look up and yonder is Cathedral Rock, vast, gloomy minster built for the silent worship of the mountains. Yonder is Sen-tinel Rock, 2270 feet high, bold, solitary, standing guard among the ages, its top sel-dom touched until a bride one Fourth of July mounted it and planted the national standthe people down in the valley urbaned with the Stars and Stylpes. Yonder are the "Three Brotheiz" for thousand feet high; "Cloud's Rest," North and South Dome and heights never captured save by the fiery bayonets of the thunder storm. No pause for the eye, no stopping place for the mind. Mountains hurled on mountains. Mountains in the wake of mountains.

Mountains Sanked by mountains, Mountains Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mont Blane and the Adirondacks and Mount Washington were here uttering one magnificent chorus of rock and precipice and Sifting and dashing through the rocks, the water comes down. The Bridal Veil Falls, so thin you can see the face of the mountain behind. mite Falls, dropping 2634 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters ascending in robe of mist seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada falls, plunging seven hun-

dred feet, the water in arrows, the water in

cascade flings down the rocks, enough jewels

to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes

rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That

on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever

and ever.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My visit there last month made upon me an impression that will last forever. After all the poetry has exhausted itself, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath splendor and agony, to be recited The Yellowstone Park is the geol ogist's paradise By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's play-ground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm.

At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. Caverns of picture walls large enough for the sepulcher of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiola, Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a Vatican picture gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and the so called Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates. The so called Pulpit Terrace from its white elevation preaching mightier sermons of God than human lips ever uttered. The so called Bethesda gey-ser, by the warmth of which invalids have already been cured, the Angel of Health continually stirring the waters. Enraged craters, with heat at five hundred degrees only

little below the surface.

Wide reaches of stone of intermingled colors, blue as the sky, green as the foliage, crimson as the dahlia, white as the snow, spotted as the leopard, tawny as the lion grizzly as the bear in circles, in angles, in stars, in coronets, in stalacites, in stalagmites. Here and there are petrified growths or the dead trees, and vegetation of other ages, kept through a process of natural em-balmment. In some places waters as innocent and smiling as a child making a first at tempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off as foaming and frenzied and ungovwith his keepers. But after you have wandered along the

geyserite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me —and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Here, hung up and let down and spread abroad, are all the colors of laud and sea and sky. Upholstercolors of land and sea and sky. Upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. Best work of the Architect of worlds. Sculpturing by the Infinite. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. You never saw violet unless you saw it there Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, sunrise and sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.
Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals and

Egyptian basilicas build before human archi tecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Alhambras, where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly croy was empearled. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat, Fount of waters at which the lesser hills are baptized while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors. For thousands of years before that some was unveiled to human

sight, the elements were busy, and the gey-sers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning stro'es, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New lestament written on parchment, and now this last Testament written on the rocks.

Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then retreat-ing to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestals of beryl. Turrets of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of arbuncle. Flaming red cooling into russet Cold blue warming into saffron. Dull gray kindling into solferino. Morning twilight ushing midnight shadows. Auroras crouch

ing among rocks. Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft of basalt. Through an eyeglass we see it among the young eagles, but the stoutest arm of our group cannot hurl a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Yonder are heights that would be chilled with horse heights that would be chilled with horse heights that would be chilled with horse heights. ror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chaicedony on temples of porphyry. See all this carnage of color up and own the cliffs: it must have been the bat tle field of the war of the elements Here are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire nor the chrysolite nor the topaz nor the jascinth, nor the amethyst nor the jasper nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls, wanting. If spirits bound from earth to heaven could pass up by way of this canyon, the dashot heavenly beauty would not be so overpowering. It would only be from glory to glory Ascent through such earthly scenery in which the crystal is so bright and the red so

Standing there in the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone Park on the morning of August 9, for the most part we held our peace, but after a while it flashed npon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a Hall this would be for the last Judgment? See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it, Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agristions of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead. And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at his feet. At the bottom of this great canyon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverbration of archangels' trumpets ld be through all these gorges and from all these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grand-

est scenery Omnipotence ever built?
Oh, the sweep of the American continent Sailing up Puget Sound, its shores so bold that for fifteen hundred miles a ship's prow would touch the shore before its keel touched the bottom, I said: "This is the Mediterra-nean of America." Visiting Portland and Tacoma and Seattle and Victoria and Fort wnsend and Vancouvers and other cities that northwest region I thought myself: These are the Bosmyself: These are the Bos-, New Yorks, Charlestons and Savannahs of the Pacific coast. But after all this summer's journeying and my other journeys westward in other summers, I found that I had seen only a part of the American Continent, for Alaska is as far west of San Francisco as the Coast of Maine is east of it, so that the central city of the American Continent is San Francisco.

tinent is San Francisco. I have said these things about the magni-tude of the continent and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders to let you know the comprehensiveness of the text when it says that Christ is going to have dominion from was to sea; that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Beside that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Straits separate us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge score another century ses, and probably long before that. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands and there are also snoals which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only

about twenty fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will vet span those straits will make America, Europe and Africa one continent So you see America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Our great-grandchildren will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what substraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophectes in Revelation will be fulfilled. "There shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from Santa Maria, and his second brother Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this Son and the Holy Ghost.

Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocketbook. To hear him talk on the roof of the Temple, where he protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana

and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or As soon as you get in Yellowstone Fat Vi California, you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush Pot," "The Devil's Tea Kettle. Devil's Saw Mill." "The Devil's Machine Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now, shop, "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now, it is very much needed, that geological surveyor or congressional committee or group of distinguished tourists go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord and to a Christian nation, and away with such Plutanian memorale time.

But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing press har nessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of cold formalistic theology, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon ali our sins and heal all our wounds and eave us both for this world and the next. Let you religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River a few days ago we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water

in different places. I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men we could only have the right kind of bait they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of
America will also do part of the work. All
over the continent I saw this summer their new buildings rising. In Vancouver's I asked: "What are you going to put on that sightly place?" The answer was: "A Young Men's Christian Association building." At Lincoln, Neb., I said; "What at they making those excavations for?" Answer: "For our Young Men's Christian Association building." At Des Moines, Iowa, I saw a noble structure rising and I asked for what pur-pose it was being built, and they told me for the Young Men's Christian Association These institutions are going to take the roung men of this nation for young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God

and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testa-ment than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made our Young Men's Christian palace possible. These in stitutions will get our young men al over the land into a stampede for neaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters-into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all heip to fil the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help.
And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down all over the land and some of us on earth and some of the

ness waters have broken out and stream erness water and with David. There is a in the desert," and hereof shall make glad river the streams the sight of God." Oh fill up the reservoirs. the sight of God," Oh, America for God!

SELECT SIFTINGS The city of New York has 600 Sund

About 25,000,000 letters pass yearly between the United Kingdom and North

Athens, Ga., has a cow that walked on lower portions associated with purely lower portions associated with purely animal functions. the cross ties over a trestle 65 feet highand 150 yards long. Nearly every vessel cleared from San

Diego, Cal., nowadays carries from ten to eleven tons of honey. The Florida State Board of Health requires all cities of 10,000 inhabitants to

dispose of refuse by cremation. Four million shoe boxes were used by New England manufacturers last year They cost from 25 to 50 cents each. There are 32,000 benefit and burial clubs registered in England and Wales,

When petroleum was first discovered in the United States it was bottled and sold for medicinal purposes under the name of

funds which amount to \$155,000.

France's production and consumption of milk amount every year to 1,350,000, 000 gallons, which is three times in excess

D m't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but of the production of wine. use Dr. Sage's Catarrn Remedy and enlit. A well recently found near Pittsburg delivers fresh water, salt water, and gas at the same time. There are two

casings, one within the other. dant crop. But frut, gain, grass and stock country in the world. Full informa-tion free. Address, Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore. Within the last few weeks more than 50,000 acres have been bought in the Bahamas by British and American capitalists, to be devoted to raising sisal

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intends prosecuting all householders in London who go to the seaside or elsewhere, leaving their cats to starve in the streets.

A curious feature of the artificial teeth ndustry is the variety of color required for different countries. Canada, for instance, demands teeth of snowy whiteness. South America those of yellow

color, and China only black teeth. A San Diego grocer kept a fine maltese cat to kill off rats. One night he was attacked by a giant tarantula and was found dead the next morning. tarantula was subsequently captured and is now on exhibition. It is four inches

A London shoemaker has invented boot to make small people appear tall The invention is an odd and ingenious one. Instead of tacking six inches onto a person's heel, a pair of entirely false feet made of cork are put into the shoes. Ween the wearer gets into them he or she is raised according to the inches of cork. Of course, in this invention the original foot is made to combine with the cork one under the leather in such a manner that the line of demarcation is

The Restless Columbians. The Columbians of Central America

not perceptible.

are naturally a restless people. There is no country on earth where the spirit of patriotism is more highly developed; or where politics is the occupation of so large a portion of the population. They were the first to rebel against the authority of Spain; and under the leadership of Bolivar the first to establish their independence. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are ignorant, submissive peons, of the oborignal or mixed nativity, who care very little who govern them, or in what manner they are governed; but they make good soldiers, and are willing hundreds of others to fight under one leader, and for one principle, as for another. They are obedient to the commands of their officers. and being fond of activity and excitement, reckless of their own lives, and regardless of the lives of others, can always be relied upon to create as much disturbance and cause as much disaster as | possible whenever the orders are given. The remaining fifteen per cent. of the population are to a large degree highly educated men, and most of them make politics more or less of a profession.

With the exception of Peru, which is populated largely by a race of slaves, the other South American republics seem to be doing better. Chili and the Argenproposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the sold miscreaut naver award as a state when the solution is a state when the so South American Congress this fall they old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I will be able to make a showing that will open our eyes .- Atlanta Constitution:

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Wood pavement lasts about seven years in streets where the traffic is

heavy. The velocity of the progression of the tornado cloud varies from seven to 100 miles an hour, the average being 44.11 miles.

Observations of the stars were made in

Babylon from remote antiquity and

careful records kept of eclipses. Some

of the Babylonian astronomical state

ments refer to a period earlier than 7000

Southwestern soldiers will remember

Lavergne, seventeen miles southwest of

Nashville. A mine of mineral paint has

been found there, and \$20,000 worth of

machinery has been put up to get out

For deafness of old age, Sapolini, of

Milan, Italy, swabs the membrana tym-

pani with a weak oleaginous solution of

phosphorus. He claims to have stimu-

lated the actions of the membrane and

improved the hearing in sixty-two

A system of building houses entirely of

sheet iron has been communicated to the

Society of Architecture in Paris. The

walls, partitions, roofs, and wainscot-

ing are composed of double metalic sheets, separated by an air mattress, which

is surrounded by different non-conduc-

The street cars at Lyons, in France,

are hereafter to be operated by a series of

compressed air, which has been found to

work satisfactorily in Nantes and other

French cities. The cars are said to run

smoothly and with but little noise, while

the machinery is simple and does not re-

quire a skilled mechanic to superintend

it. The cost is less than with horses,

the brain," says the London Hospital

"but emotional excitement. Most men

can stand the severest thought and study

of which their brains are capable, and be

none the worst for it; for neither thought

nor study interferes with the recuperative

influence of sleep. It is ambition, anxiety,

and disappointment, the hopes and fears,

the loves and hates, of our lives, that

wear out our nervous system and endanger

Some interesting notes on human

skulls, found in old monastery in the

Keadron Valley, near Jerusalem, have been given by Dr. Dwight in a medical

journal. He concludes that the Caucasian

skull has, during the past thirteen centu-

umference, and gained a brain holding

with has been wholly in the frontal

region, and none at all in the

acity of three and a half cubic inches

portant discovery in ethnology of recent

irregularities or derangements peculiar woman. Those suffering should use it. Kold

If love lies dreaming, can he tell the trut

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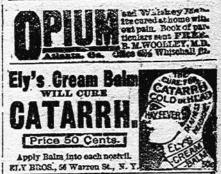
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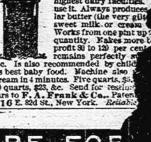
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